SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES for all manufacturing purposes -- To ascertain the immense superiority of Stagen's Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s Gazette, which will be supplied grain. It gives full information on the subject.

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This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled, and that present the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and inter-locked in the center of R.

SINGER'S IMPROVED HEMMING GAUGES .- Any o's celebrated Sewing Machines can now be ob-mers of various widths attached.

I. M. BINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway. BROCATELLE.

New and elegant designs for Furniture Coverings and Window Curtains, just received, and for sale by the piece or yard.
Solomon & Haar,
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Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
The sale by all Druggists and Perf THE PERFECTION OF A CURE

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Is that it is simple harmless, prompt and perfect. This is realized by Prof. Humphary's Spicific Hoseopathic Remainless. You have the Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Fever and Ague, or any other disease, and you take his proper specific, in a short time your disease is cured. That is all you know about it. You are not physicked prostrated nor pisomed by offensive draw. You are only oured. And this is the only true office of a middle. A case of these medicines, costing but \$2 or \$4\$, is a mine of health and comfort to a household, saving many times is cost every year. Single beings 25 and 30 cents.

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TRABETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, TRAYS, &c., and a great variety
of articles sumable for presentations.
E. V. Haron wout & Co.,
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LADIES, FOREIGNERS, STRANGERS, and ALL are remirded that FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE Is fully supplied wit ancient and modern Novel, Useful, Fancy and Elegant Good Wholesale and Retail, No. 653 Broadway. Closed at it p. m.

\$4 50 PER TUN, DELIVERED.-LOCUST MOUN Coal (discharging this day), Slove and Egg sizes, which we wered at the above low price. Apply at Trustow's No. 14 Wall, No. 200 Cherry and No. 265 East 14th-ets. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED FEEE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot, No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Deyer., New-York.

My wife and I, the other night, Lay to sing to and fro, A prey to flear and bedbugs' bits, Long hours of skepless woe.

When morning came, I went straightway With speed to Lyon's store, And home, from 424 Broadway, The precious treasure bore.

Since I the "MAGNETIC POWDER" used Those pests are vanished quite, weet allowber never has refused To seal our eyes all night.

Depot of Lyon's MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS. RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE, -MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vessyst., Astor House.—TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOUDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, are very variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attenda in private rooms for ladies.

SOLUBLE GLASS - Most useful preservative SOLUBLE GLASS — 21081 under processor against fire, for Decuments, Records, as a Varulah for Wood and Wall Paper; Cement for Artificial Stone against Russ or Oxydation of Metals, and an unsurpassed substitute for Soap. Dry. Thick and Thin Liquid. Foll directions by Dr. L. Freuerwax-Ger, No. 18 Malden-lane. N. B.—Best Cognac Off Extracts, Essences, Rum, Bournon Whisky, etc.

Mesers. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co. Per ships Alfred Storer, Seaman's Pride, &c.,
ABOUT 500 FARKAGES OF
ELEGANT PERSON CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c.,
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES,
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ENGLISH AND FIRENCH PANCY GOODS
[every description comprising decidedly the most extensive an

of every description comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful ascertment of useful and ornamental House-Furnisha Goods ever imported into this city; and having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Hausswour during his late visit to Europe, is a depressed market, Extractly For Carm, we are enabled to effer them at a reduction of fully Aftern per sent from the usual prices.
E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPERS Largest stock in the world.—This oclearated establishment is at No. 253 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his issuous Hain Dyr, the best extant. Bardhe-Lou's Wies and Tourkes have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISES. The publishers of THE TRIBUNE propose to issue, on the 3d day of September and monthly thereafter, a sheet devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

1. It will contain fall reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Monetary intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

2. It will be sent without charge to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs, McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus to address.

3. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed, will make special bargains

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone. and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE office henceforth until the 31st inst. If by letter, address

HORACE GREELEY & Co., Note-York, Aug. 17, 1853. No. 154 Nassy-st.

In order that this paper may appear in the new type which we have ordered for it, it will be published on the third day of September, instead of the first, as previously announced.

The space is being rapidly filled up; and those who would not willingly miss so excellent an opportunity to make their places of business known to prominent merchants all over the country should send in their petices at once. Horace Greeney & Co., No. 154 Nassau street.

Nonth Carolina .- The Wilmington Daily Herald (Osp ) gives a complete list of the Members e ected to

the new Legislature, which foots up as follows: | Dec | 32 | Rouse | 82 |

600, but will not reach 16,000, unless the official vote materially increases the unofficial returns already received.

ORIO .- Cary Trimble of Chilicothe, is the Union candidate for Corgress in the Xth District, having been nominated by a Republican Convention and indersed by a Convention of Americane. The vote of this District for Congress two years ago was-Hoffman, Rep., 5,633; Miller, Dem., 7,463; Moore, Am., 4,326; the divided opposition showing a majority of 2,556 over Miller. There can hardly be a reasonable doubt of the election of Mr. Trimble. Wm. Howard is the atic candidate in the VIth District, now reprecented by Joseph R. Cockerill, Dem. The vote of this District for Congress at the last election was-Rep. 7,460; Dem. 8,603; Am. 1,598.

## New York Daily Tribung

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be suthershead by the name and address of the writer—out accessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBURE office should in all cases be addressed to HORAGE GREELEY & Co.

To Business Mes .- Whoever has anything to sell or introduce, whether in the line of inventions, fabrics, wares, books, plants, seeds, implements, or anything else calculated to win the approbation or patromage of the general public, especial in the rural districts, is reminded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUN has a regular subscription of nearly one hundred and seventy five thousand copies, and is doubtless read weekly by over half a MILLION persons, embracing a large share of the most active, lib eral, intelligent and enterprising minds in the country. Our price for Advertising is \$1 per line, and for anything requiring wide and general circulation, it is commended as the chespest medium extant. Its advertisements are usually restricted to two or three columns, so that every one is seen at a glance and cannot escape

Anything intended for this week's issue must be handed in or or before Wednesday.

There were 77 deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans on Saturday last.

The United States sloop-of-war Dolphin has sailed from Key West for Boston with the captain of the slaver Echo on board.

By the arrival of the North Star off Cape Race, we have four days later news from Europe than our latest previous steamship advices; but it must be borne in mind that our direct dispatches from London by way of the Atlantic Telegraph are some days later still. The tidings of peace between the Allies and China (which reached Western Europe by telegraph via St. Petersburg) had not reached England when the North Star left; but she brings pretty full accounts from India which justify the assurance given by our Ocean Telegraphic advices that the rebellion is gradually being quelled, though the rebels are still formidable in Oude and its vicin-

From France, we kear that the latest returns of the Bank of France are not favorable. The Emperer and Empress are still displaying their affability in the provinces.

ity, and a fresh outbreak at Indore is apprenhended.

Queen Victoria was already known to be in Prussia, on a visit to her daughter. She travels without state, and forbids all public ovations.

No less than £900,000, or \$4,400,000, in gold, is known to be on the way from Australia to Eogland. The Copper Mines of Australia are reported to be again very productive, as they were prior to the discovery of gold; but a heavy deficit in the finances of the Victoria colony is reported.

Consols were 961 at. Cotton at Liverpool was shade lower, though with good sales. Wheat unchanged. Flour dull and lower. Indian Corn lower. Provisions (meats) dull. Sugar, Tea and Coffee unchanged.

We publish to day an interesting account by a correspondent of the origin and progress of Submarine Telegraphing, beginning with the first insulation of telegraphic wires with Gutta Percha, and ending with the formation and early operations of the present Atlantic Telegraphic Company. It is quite likely that some of our correspondent's averments should be qualified by the presentation of facts not within his knowledge, and we take no part in the issue raised by him as to the alleged but disputed use of Gutta Percha as an insulating material by Mr. J. J. Craven, early in 1848. But, in this day of ovations and honors to those who have carried Ocean Telegraphing to its ultimate triumph. let us do justice to the pioneers by whose genius, enterprise, efforts and sacrificess, that triumph was rendered possible.

The "Democratic Editors" (so the funny fellows who feed at the Federal crib designate themselves) hada feed and drink together at Saratoga Springs ast Wednesday, whereat they laid out their work for the Fall contest. They seemed very much afraid of a ghost they termed Kansas (for murderers, though only in baffled intent, have a horror ts); and they kept desperately w their courage by insisting that said ghost had been laid, and couldn't rise again-at all events, it had no business to be "revisiting the glimpses of the " moon, making night bideous," by darkening the already somber prospects of the New-York Democracy. A citizen of Rome whom Mr. Buchanan has made Postmaster at Albany, undertook the desperate task of justifying the course with regard to Kansas of his official creator, and here is the piece of work he made of it:

piece of work he made of it:

"There may be differences of opinion among Democrats on the Kansas question; but he thought they all regarded it as wisdom in the Administration to deal with it so as to preserve peace, to dispose of it so as to maintain barmony among the States. All will now say that the subject was conducted with the greatest sagacity and ability; and it was a difficult question to estile, for it had its bearings in the South as well as the North. Mr. Buchanan knew this. The course the disuniorists would take was foreseen, and it was necessary to make it. On the whole, the President acted whely, and fortunately for the country, as the result showed, for it led to an adjustment of the question favorable to the whole country, except to the politicians of the opposition. [Applause.] Every Democrat was contented with it—even their erring friend Douglas of Illinois was willing to say that this was a final settlement of the question. Their opponents said that the Kansas question was to be the usue in this State at the next election. [Laughter] When was Kansas in the issue? He did not thick it had arisen State at the next election. [Laughter] When was Kansas in the issue? He did not think it had arisen yet. When Kansas knocks at the door of Congress for way or not. [Applause.] Our Republican friends may birg her up with a Topeka Constitution or the new Leavenworth Constitution: but there was time enough when they did. At present there was no issue on the subject at all." [Applause]

- Let us expose Mr. Postmaster Comstock's nistakes, seriatim: I. Mr. Buchanan had absolutely no difficulties to confront in his dealings with Kansas but those of his own creation. He stood openly pledged to the country to ascertain, obey and give effect to the will of the People of Kansas with regard to the form of government under which they should be admitted into the Union. That will was fully and authentically declared on the 4th of last January by a vote which proclaimed that they would not come in as a Slave State under the Lecempton Constitution, but would be admitted as soon as possible as a Free State. The Democratic party, along with their elected Chief, stood pledged to favor their admission with just such a Constitution as they should see fit to present. The Republicans were all in favor of her admission as a Free State. For once, then, the avowed principles of the Democrats and the purpose and wishes of the Republicans were completely in harmony. Mr. Buchanan's Governor and Secretary of Kansas, with his full assent, had pledged him over and again to that sourse. But a small though noisy faction of Southern extremists saw fit to raise a clamor against that course, and insist on Kansas being juggled or forced in as a Slave State, under the pretended Const tution framed by the representatives of a patry minerity at Lecompton, and "the Administration"

(as Senator Bigler had written beforehand to Secretary Starton), "being weak in the knees and afraid "of Southern thunder," quailed before this handfull of Disunionists, stultifying itself and ruining thousands who had put their trust in it. Gov. Wise, Senstor Douglas, Gov. Walker, Secretary Starten, the beaten Democracy of New-Hampshire, and many more, are living witnesses of the tergiversation and bad faith of the Kanssa policy of the Administration.

II. If "the politicians of the Opposition" had had the shaping of Mr. Buchanan's policy completely in their cwn hands, they could not have served themselves so well as Mr. Buchacan has done. The people were sick and tired of Kansssimpatient to see the end of the whole business. Mr. Buchasan stepped in, and, by turning his back on Gov. Walker and upholding the Lesompton fraud, rendered a present settlement impossible. The people had begun to lose faith in the Republican assertion that the Democratic leaders were really working, not for Popular Sovereignty in Kansse, but to establish Slavery there; when Mr. Buchanan stepped in, and, by his Lecompton policy, dispelled all doubt on the subject. It was the clear interest of "the politicians of the Opposition" that the Kansas question should be kept open; but they had no power and no wish to keep it open; Mr. Buchspan had that power, and he exercised it, in defiance of the vote of every Republican in Congress. Nothing better could have been done for the Opposition politicians than was done, except to pass the original Lecompton bill, and the Presidert strained every nerve to effect that object. If, then, the very best thing that could have been done for the Republican party and its leaders has not been done, it is not Mr. Buchanan's fault-for he did all he could in its behalf, and, that failing, he did the next best thing for us by pushing through the English bill.

III. Mr. Senator Douglas has never spoken of any thing done or intended by the President as "a final settlement of the [Kansas] question." He has said that he regarded the late vote of the People of Kansas, rejecting the English bribe, as a final settlement of that wretched business, and that he cordially acquiesced in that settlement. If there is any comfort in this to Mr. Buchanan, he is certainly welcome to it.

IV. We have never before heard that our State Election this Fall was to turn entirely on the Kansas question. On the contrary, we had supposed that other questions would exert an important influence over that election. But if, as Mr. Comstock clearly istimates, the Administration proposes to resist the admission of Kansas next Winter under such a Constitution as she sees fit to present-to cavil as to this or that Constitution, and whether she comes in the right way or not"why then we say that the fact ought to be dis tinctly stated and clearly understood. The Union, we know, is quibbling and pettifogging as to the late overwhelming vote of the People of Kansas, pretending that it indicates indisposition to come into the Union at all for some time yet, and other such trash, which cannot need refutation. We have said very little about Kansas or "the Kansas question" of late, not deeming anything necessary since Kansas has speken so clearly for herself. We presume everybody aware of the fact that she will apply for admission next Winter under a Free Constitution. Every Republican in Congress will vote for her; so will most of the Americans; so will the Douglas Democrats without exception; so will all other Democrats from Free States who run this Fall in close Districts, if they are properly estechised and brought to book on the subject. We doubt whether even Elijah F. Purdy would venture to run in the VIth Ward District on the piatform of further resistance to the Admission of Kansas as a Free State on any such cavils as to regularity as are foreshadcwed by the Albacy Postmaster. If the Democratic leaders in our State want to be buried out of eight, let them just avow themselves opposed to the admission of Kansas under any Constitution she may prefer, and so soon as she chooses to present herself. There are points on which the public

mird is inflexibly made up, and this is one of them. The news received over the Atlantic Telegraph Cable of peace between China and the European Allies, and of a treaty opening the whole of that vast empire to European commerce and the Christian religion, would seem to indicate that so far as mere diplomacy goes the 1ste combined diplomatic and military movement upon Pekin had been completely successful. The last English mail brought us the history of the ten days that had elapsed subsequently to the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 20th of May. The Celestials appear to have been entirely over-walmed by the ease with which the "foreign devils" had demolished fortifications which seemed to them impregnable. No opposition whatever seems to have been made to the advance of the French and English up the River Pei-ho, and on the 29th of May, the Pienipotentiaries of those powers quietly established themselves in the city of Tien-Tein, sixty miles up at the junction of the Pei-ho with the imperial canal by which Pekin communicates with the fertile southern provinces, to which it is mainly indebted not only for its influx of revenue, but even for its supply of provisions. Close in the rear of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, the fighting Embassadors, followed the pacific and mediating Embassadors, Mr. Reed and Count Putiatin. They, too, obtained a residence in the city of Tien-Tein, and at the latest accounts, which came down, however, no later than the 30th of May, negotia tions had been opened, and were thought to promise favorably. It does not yet appear how the difficulty was got rid of, which had interrupted the former negotiation, of the want of letters of credence from the Emperor to the Commissioner who underteek to negotiate in his name. That difficulty was, however, removed in some way or other, and now we have accounts that a treaty has been concluded, dictated, if we are to rely on the telegraphic summary of its contents, by the Western Embassadore, and conceding all that they have ever demanded—the liberty of trade in all ports of the empire, toleration everywhere of the Christisn religior, the residence at Pekin of foreign embasaders, and, as at the termination of the epium war, an indemnity to be paid to France and England by the Emperor for the cost of the expedition. This news does not come to us by the route of India and the overland mail, but via St. Petersburg, which city it reached by the route of Siberia on the 21st instant, but the dispatch does not give the date of the treaty.

The disappointment of the high expectations of trade with China and of the influx of Western ideas nto the Chinese Empire, which followed the signing sixteen years ago of the treaty of Nankin, may serve as a caution against indulging in too confident calculations based on this new tresty. The

to be, not the deficiency in China of exportable articles, but the inability on our part to furnish the Chinese with articles astisfactory to them in the way of exchange and payment. China seems to be abundantly capable of supplying any quantity of tea which foreigners may be inclined to take and pay for; and the recent failure of the silk product of Europe and the resort to Chins for supplies of that article has shown also an equal facility of meeting any demand which may be made for it. The only two things which the Chinese take from us in any considerable quantity are opium, the traffic in which is illegal, demorslizing, and calculated to present us to the Chinese mind in the most hateful character, and silver, of which, as the trade with China has increased, that empire has absorbed larger and larger quantities, gradually draining Europe of its silver coin-an evil partially remedied indeed by the substitution of gold, rendered possible by the greatly

increased production of that metal. The most likely means of introducing among the Chinese a knowledge of and a taste for articles of Western manufacture, would seem to be by the return home of the numerous Chinese emigrants, who, having of late years gone to seek their fortunes in California and Australia, could hardly fail to imbibe there a taste for many European products. This consideration furnishes a special reason for objecting to the recent legislation of California excluding Chinamen from that State; a legislation which, if it does not assume a power which, under the Constitution of the United States, belongs to Congress alone, must, if the Chinese treaty, in the benefit of which we are to share, be reciprocal, at least be in conflict with the provisions of that treaty.

We note with great satisfaction the capture by the United States brig Dolphin of the slave brig Echo. Putnam, or whatever her name may be. It is, we trust, the first of a series of operations destined to put a stop to the grievous and disgraceful abuse to which our flag has so long been subjected, and to prove to the slave-traders and to the world that, in resisting the right of search and insisting upon the liberty of the seas, our Government has not been influenced by any sneaking disposition to favor the slave-trade. The Dolphin, it seems, sailed on the 21st instant from Sagua la Grande, one of the ports of Cuba to which the attention of the British cruisers was lately attracted as an outfitting port for the slave-trade, and the scene of a large part of those visitations about which such a clamor was recently made. How impossible it is by mere inspection from a distance to distinguish between slaver and a vessel engaged in lawful commerce, is evident from the fact that, though a long time in eight from the Dolphin, which came up behind, gradually gaining upon her, the captured slaver does not appear to have become at all an object of suspicion until, by changing her course as the Dolphin approached, she evinced a disposition to get out of the way. The Dolphin was naturally enough mistaken by the slaver for one of those English vessels, hitherto sole objects of dread the slavers on that coasta mistake which te Dolphin favored by hoisting the English flag. At the same time, she fired a blank cartridge by way of intimation to the chase to show her colors. That, however, the slaver was in no hurry to do. It took a cannon-shot across her bows to cause the display, according to the universal custom of clavers hotly pursued by British cruisers and driven to extremity, of the American flag at her peak. Still another shot, which took effect in the slaver's rigging, was needed to cause her to heave to. At the same time, she lowered her American colors, doubtless in the hope and expectation. according to the usual course in such cases, of being allowed to throw flag and papers, if she had ary, into the ses, and thus by the sacrifice of the ship and cargo to secure a free discharge for the officers and crew. The surprise of these gentry must have been great at finding that, instead of an English cruiser, it was an American man-of-war into whose hands they had fallen.

There can be little doubt that this capture will lead to some curious and complicated legal proceedings, more especially as the captured vessel, ton, thus affording the captured slave-traders a very favorable venue, to borrow a term from the lawyers, for any proceedings which they may be advised to institute. They will probably set up that the vessel, however originally American, had become Spanish, or at least had ceased to be American, by being sold to foreign owners; and as an off-et to the libel which the captors will file in the United States Court, the master and men. repudiating their claims to American citizenship, to which, likely enough, their pretensions are but slight, will institute proceedings in the State Courts to recover their own liberty and re-possession of the vessel, on the ground that they, being Spanish, or at least not American citizens, and the vessel not an American vessel, th. commander of the Dolphin committed a fla grant violation of the liberty of the seas, and the independence of nations, as recently vindicated by Mr. Secretary Case, in presuming to capture the vessel and imprison the crew. The mere circumstance that they hoisted the American flag is in itself alone entirely insufficient to justify the capture. That, they may say, was a mere ruse-an offset to the stratagem of the Delphin in hoisting English colors, and no more bringing the vessel, her cargo and crew, within the scope of American authority than the Dolphin's English colors made her an English vessel. Even should the vessel be held to be American, the crew must also be proved to be citizens of the United States before they can be punished. We would insure the escape of the officers and crew of the captured slaver from any of the criminal penalties of our laws against the slavetrade for a much smaller premium than we would be willing to take to guarantee the captain of the Dolphin against being cast in damages by the South Carolina courts for presuming to make the capture. Under the act of 1819, the captors will be enti-

tled, provided the capture should be held lawful, beside the proceeds of the vessel, to prize money at the rate of \$25 a head for each African on board: and by the same act the President has authority to cause the liberated negroes to be removed beyond the limits of the United States, and to appoint agents on the Coast of Africa for their reception. This was an improvement on the original act prohibiting the slave-trade, which left to the States into which the negroes happened to be brought the disposition of them, with power to sell them at auction or otherwise. like other forfeited goods-s course which, in several instances previously to the law of 1819, was actually resorted to in the States of Georgia and Louisians. We anticipate, however, a struggle over these Africans even more remarkable than that which took place in the case of the Amistad negroes. It will be an excellent opportunity for the advocates

hardly fail to improve, to test the constitutionality of the acts of Congress by which that traffic is prohibited; and should no person venture to step forward as the claimant of the perroes, or should they be declared free by the United States Courte, there may likely enough be an attempt made to retain them in the State, by selling them at auction under the State law prohibiting free negroes from coming into South Carolina. On the whole, we shall watch the further proceedings in this case with no small degree of interest.

and 11,514 for rejecting it-Free State majority. 9.648. Not a single County in all Kansas has given a Pro-Slavery majority. The great interior County of Douglas (including both Lawrence and Lecompton) gives 1,738 against the swindle and only 39 for it, of which 27 were cast at Lecompton. Shawnee County (in which is Topeka) gave 748 for rejection and only 41 for acceptance. Johnson, on the Missouri border, where the Ruffians have been accustomed to poll 1,000 to 1,200 votes at each important election, now gives them but 154 in all to 424 Free State. Leavenworth, which (by frauds at Kickapoo and Delaware Crossing) they have pretended to carry at every contested election, now gives them 438 to 2,203 against them. McGee, where they have once or twice pretended to poll several hundred votes, when it was notorious that there were not a dozen human habitations in the County, now gives them six votes to 14 Free-State. Even Bourbon, in which is their Southern stronghold, Fort Scott, gives them but 37 votes to 429 Free State - most of their leaders having found it convenient to step out since Gov. Denver appointed a Free-State Sheriff, who is understood to cherish a prejudice against horse-thieves. Ozawatamie, which they tried to rule, and afterward sacked, gives three Pro-Slavery votes to 226 Free State. Waubonsee, the New-Haven colony, gives 77 Free-State to none. Big Springs, where the Free-State party was first organized, is equally unanimous-66 Free State to none. Kickapoo, Oxford, Williamsport, Rising Sun, Lexington, Troy. Wolf River, Breckenridge, Paoli, and Marysville, are the only precincts in the Territory from which we have Pro-Slavery majorities. Atchison is the only considerable place that came near saying Yes to the English bill: there the vote was 140 for to 151 against it. At Iowa Point, it was 100 for to 106 against it, while at forty-seven precincts it failed to receive a single vote, though the vote at several of them exceeded 100. Burlingame gave 115 against to none for; Bloomington 186 against to one for; Quindaro 130 against to 16 for, and Grasshopper Falls 166 against to 6 for. And nothing but an unseasonable flood prevented a larger vote than was ever before polled in a Territory. The Republican forcibly says:

"If those persons who have been accustomed to complain so bitterly of the people of this Territory for not voting every time their enemies chose to set a trap for them, or offered a juggle to them, could have wit-reseed the freemen of Southern Kansas on the 24 of received the freemen of Southern Kansas on the 24 of August, at the vote on the English bill, they would probably have come to the conclusion that the people of Kansas are as much disposed to vote as anybody, only give them a fair chance for an honest and bona fide election.

"There had been no excitement previous to that There had been no excitement previous to this election, and but very little canvassing. But every man had quietly made up his mind to give one more kick to the hated Lecompton Constitution, and had accordingly determined to be at the polls at all

hazards.

"The day and night previous to the election there were extensive and heavy rains all over Southern Kansas. As a consequence, many of the streams were impassable. There are almost no bridges at all in Kansas; and in this open, rolling prairie country, a few hours of severe rain will raise the streams to an almost incredible hight. It was so on this occasion. almost incredible hight. It was so on this occasion.

The Neosho River, fordable only at low water, was up clear over its banks, and spreading far out upon the bottoms. The Marais des Cygnes was impassable except by awimming, and hazardous in the extrems at that. All the smaller rivers and creeks were swollen and turbid streams. Yet there were hundreds of brave, earnest, true-hearted freemen who stopped not for sterm or stream, but, at the risk of their lives, on botte and and a site he accommiss, by climbing leaning. hors serm or stream, by swimming, by climbing leaning trees and leaning, by swimming their horses, and by various expedients according to the exigencies of the case, succeeded in reaching the polls, and recording their votes once more against the crime of extending human bondage over these fair and fertile plains! What a spectacle was this for the world! It was a heroism far higher than that of the hireling soldier who marches to the cannon's mouth at the order of his commander. Is it any wonder that Kansas has tri-umphed with such noble souls in her midst!

We hear reports that several lives were lost by persons attempting to cross swollen streams to vote. We sincerely hope these reports are not true. But if they are true, Kansas should erect a monument to the memory of such noble men.

"We have probably lost some thousands of votes against the swindle by this flood, and that, too, in our

strongest Free-State precincts. As a consequence, the Pro-Slavery vote, meager as it is, bears a heavier proportion to the Free-State vote than it would otherwise have done. Still, the victory is a noble, a glorious one. Kansas has spoken so as not to be misunder-stood. Never before have a corrupt party and Administration received so clear, emphatic and stern a rebuke from the people, as the Democratic party and James Buchanan's Administration have received from the recent yets of the people of Kansas."

Some months ago, the names of two or three prominent Republicans were mentioned in certain ournals in connection with the Governorship of this State, whereupon each of the gentlemen so commended peremptorily declined the nomination. Instantly, a shout was raised by adverse journals, on the assumption that the Republican leaders apprehended defeat, or were becoming alienated from the cause of their party. Now, on the eve of the State nominations, ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour publiely declines the nomination of his party, giving us a fair opportunity for a retort upon our antagonists; but we shall not improve it. We have no doubt that Gov. S. is still devoted to the Democratic party (and would be, though it were to identify itself with measures ten times as odious as the Lecompton bill), and that he declines its nomination on some ground quite foreign to any fears of defeat. Having been thrice its candidate and once elected he probably chooses not to run again.

The latest accounts from the expedition employed in sinking an experimental Artesian well in the region of the Liano Estacado are not very favorable to the success of the enterprise. The well has been sunk to a depth of over thirteen hundred feet, but though several springs of water have been reached, none has been found which would rise to the top of the well, or which, as we interpret the accounts, is of a drinkable quality. The steam machinery employed in the experiment had got out of order, and Capt. Pope was waiting for orders from Washington to go on with horse-power or to abandon the experiment. The bopes entertained, not only of supplying water for the Southern Railroad route to California, but of furnishing means of irrigation, do not seem likely to be realized.

The Dallas Herald, Texas, of the 14th inst., has pretty full returns of the vote for Judge of the great difficulty in the way of Chinese trade seems of the revival of the slave-trade, which they will Supreme Court, and says that Bell, who ran

stump, was pretty severely beaten Buckley, to regular Democratic candidate.

# THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH APPROXIMATE TIME TABLE.

New-York N. Orleans, S. Francisco Calcutta, Lon. 74° W. Lon. 90° W. Lon. 112] W. Lon. 584° E. Media 11 F. M. 3 A. M. 6 F. M. 9 F. M. The Laurence Republican of the 19th contains detailed returns of the recent Election in Kansas

Every degree of longitude represents four mixing in the Fast of London, it is fater four minutes to a degree; unwant is carrier in the same proposition. Home, New York, it shad minutes, or four minutes less than five hours—i. a. London, it lacks 25c minutes of noon in New York. We even hours above, which is near enough for all practice purposes. from all but 13 precincts, which cannot have cast more than three or four hundred votes. They foot up 1,886 for accepting the English "proposition"

#### From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE S. T. TRIBUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1858 I learn that Com. Shubrick, Senior Post Cutar of the Navy on the Active List, has been seisetal to command the Brazil squadron. He will doubt. less control the naval operations against Paraguar for which the Brazil equadron is to contribute to its utmost extent. Each of the versels now preparing at home for the expedition will sail for Buenes Ayres as soon as ready.

To the Amodated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Ang. 33, 1838.

Secretary Toncey reached this city last night. The
members of the Cabinet are now all here but Seestary Floyd, who will return next week, and Jate
Black, who may remain in Pennsylvania some im-

Black, who may remain in Pennsylvania some to longer.

The first official act of the Sacretary of the Say on his arrival was to designate Commodore Shahed to the command of the Brazdian squadron. Here it was commodore Forcest. The Paraguay flest ader Capt. Page, will be attached to this squadron as the Commodore will probably accompany it to the La Plata. He will go out in the Sabine, stopping at R. Janeiro on his way. It is thought that the President might be disposed to invest the Commodore with the power to treat as Commissioner, were it not that its appointment of a navel officer, whose trade is to fight might be looked upon by President Lopez as as tempt to intimidate him. All danger of wounding his sensibilities in this respect will be guarded against by sending a civillan; but who it will be iner redecided.

Two companies of troops from the Plains, near For Two companies of troops from the Plains, near Fort Ripley, have been ordered to Fort Arbuckle, and this companies from Gen. Twicza's department have been directed to scour the Indian country betwee Fort Arbuckle and the one hundredth degree of loading to keep the Camanches in check. Col. Rector, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that country, will leave here on his way home next week, to distribute goods and trickets as presents to these tribes.

#### State Politics. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribu

CUBA, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1858. The Democratic Caucus this evening, resulted in a pitched battle between the Hards and Softs. The feeling was intense. The Soft ticket was elected by a large majority on the largest vote ever polled in the

The following delegates were selected Saturday to attend the Democratic State Convention: Albany-First District, John McEwen, Soft; Second District, H. Crandall, Soft; Fourth District, Abraham Vanam, Hard, contested by Pat. Grattan, Soft. Outday a—Third District, C. Nichols, Hard. Oneda-Second District, Horatic Seymour, Soft. Wastay-ton—First District, B. F. Neitt, Soft.

Utica, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 28, 1838.

Horatio Seymour was to-day unanimously elected Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from this District.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858.

The Republicans of this District have chosen ar-

Mayor Henry H. Fish and Daniel Walker as Delegates to the State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858.

Charles Nichols was to day elected Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Taird District of Onondaga.

The Slaver Echo at Charleston

#### CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 27, 184. The brig Echo of Baltimore has entered this harter

with 300 Africans on board. She was captured fire days since off the north coast of Cuba by the Usite States brig Dolphin, and was brought into port by Lieut, Bradford. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 29, 1858.

The cargo of Africans from the Echo have been landed at Castle Pinckney and placed in charge of the U. S. Marshal. The whole affair has created much excitement here.

## Gold Mines in Kansas. St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858.

A dispatch from Kaneas City, 26th inst., per Units States Express to Booneville, says that Monsier Bordean and party arrived there the night before from States Express to Booneville, says that measure Bordean and party arrived there the night before from Pike's Peak, for the purpose of procuring outfit is work the newly-discovered mines. They brought ser-eral ounces of gold, and confirm the existence of the mines, which are situated on Cherry Creek, one of the most southern branches of the South Platte, is h tude 39 degrees.

The Military Commission, authorized by the Sense

The Military Commission, authorized by the sewartery of War, to adjust certain differences between the Quartermaster's Department and the contractors who furnished mules for Utah, met yesterday at Fort Learneworth. Adjutant-General Sherman, Liest Col. Roberts and Gen. Gaines, were present. The Board made two ineffectual attempts to organize, and its preliminary proceedings were exceedingly unharmenious. The precedence of rank had not been definitely settled last evening.

### Toronto Election.

Toronto Election.

Toronto, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1833.

In the election for member of Parliament from the place, held yesterday and to-day, George Brown was returned by a majority of one hundred and fifty over his epponent, John Hillyard Cameron. When alled lately by the Governor-General to form a Minisky, Mr. Brown resigned his seat in Parliament, thereby creating the vacancy which he has just been elected to fill.

The European News at New Orleans

# New Obligans, Friday, Aug. 27, 1838. The European news by the Atlantic Telegraph, being date of London to-day, was received by the Xt tional Line and published in the regular afternoon at tions of the Associated Press.

Supplies for Utah. Sr. Louis, Saturday, Ang. 28, 1858.
The following shows the number of trains sectort following above the number of trains sectort for the following sectors for annual sector for annual sector

dell, contractors for supplying the Army of Utabi-From Kansas City 14 trains of 25 wagons each; and from Leavenworth 165 trains of 26 wagons each; and from Nebraska Terrivary 35 trains of 26 wagons each; and These trains left previous to the 18th inst. Other trains are being loaded.

Movements of Cyrus W. Field. STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858. Mr. Field, with his friends, left here at 10 o'clock this morning for New-York.

Homicide at Savannah. Dr. W. S. Haiden of Bryan County was killed to day by his stepson, George Land.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian and Lady Eglinton.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1838.
The steamship Nova Scotian sailed from Quebes 6 0 o clock this morning for Liverpool, with 170 pages. rengers.

The steamship Lady Eglinton sails from the same port on the 4th of September for Galway.

Death of Capt. Bolles. CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 33, 1838.
Captain Bolles, of the ship Camden, died here for terday of yellow fever.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston CHARLESTON, Aug. 29, 1858.
The official report of the deaths for the week ending resterday includes 39 from yellow fever.